



IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of

Carl Ernest ALEXANDER et al.

Conf. 2239

Application No. 10/766,912

Group 1612

Filed January 30, 2004

Examiner Lezah Roberts

PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS WITH PORTABLE PACKS

DECLARATION UNDER RULE 132

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

I, PATRICK JOSEPH SILCOCK, hereby declare as follows:

My relevant background and experience are summarized below and set forth in detail on the attached CV.

I have read the Official Action mailed October 2, 2009, and I am familiar with the present application.

I declare that forming the film as disclosed by Schmidt (US 5,354,551) into a bead shape as taught by WO 2004067041 would render the Schmidt preparation unsatisfactory for the intended purpose of a single-dose tooth care preparation due to the functionality of the

resulting film. Considering the film preparations in combination with Alexander (2002) alone or in combination with Alexander (2002) and Grossmith (GB patent number 750,126) these still result in preparations unsatisfactory for its intended purpose as a single-dose tooth care preparation due to the inferior functionality of the Schmidt films. The experimental work and rationale leading to these conclusions is outlined below.

Background

Professional experience

I have 17 years experience research and development experience with the last 12 of these supervising and directing research. I am co-inventor on three granted patents in the United States of America in the fields of chewing gum, gels and dental products. In addition, I am a co-inventor on patents granted in New Zealand covering the formulation of films, controlled release formulations and taste-masking systems. I believe I am an expert in the formulation of films, gels and composite products using these technologies in food and non-food applications.

I have research expertise in the fields of:

The development of novel gels and gums for confectionery applications;

The development of edible/biodegradable films and coatings;

The development of matrices for the encapsulation and controlled release of actives for the agricultural, food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries;

The control of factors that impact on shelf life of food products to extend shelf life;

The use of enzymes to tailor the functional properties of proteins, including mineral binding for dental applications;

Understanding the role of surface characteristics on bioadhesion and the design of specific surface characteristics using polymers and biopolymers;

The instrumental and sensory characterization of volatile (including flavour) changes in plant volatiles, food headspace analysis and relationship to sensory characteristics;

Factors effecting yield loss in protein products;

The use of hydrolytic enzymes in synthetic reactions;

I have attached my CV.

Patent descriptions

Two patents, Schmidt (US patent number 5,354,551) and Grossmith (Great Britain patent number 750,126) and the patent application of Alexander (2002) (W02/26078) have been cited for obviousness against Alexander *et al.* (Application number 10/766,912).

The Schmidt proposes individually portioned films consisting of gelatin and modified starch that can be used in dental hygiene applications. The film is supported by a backing foil/paper. I tested two formulations in my laboratory - see later.

The patent of Grossmith discloses a process for making viscous solutions and jellies for use as a hand wash by combining in the presence of heat two or more of the following carrageenan, carboxymethyl cellulose, agar, methyl cellulose and gum tragacanth. It is reported that the heat is required to polymerise the hydrocolloids in order to produce a useful mixture. There is no suggestion that agar or carrageenan alone is useful. It is stated on page 1 line lines 39 - 56 that agar by itself has undesirable properties for the use in jellies, including the formation of fragments that cannot be satisfactorily rubbed in. The inability to be rubbed in would be undesirable for a toothpaste.

Alexander (2002) describes an integrated dental hygiene system that consists of toothbrushes of different designs and includes a free flow toothpaste system, where the toothpaste is retained within a wall/coating. The composition of the toothpaste is not disclosed, but the specification tends to suggest that the ingredients used are conventionally found in toothpaste. Wall-forming methods for the toothpaste are disclosed.

Experimental evaluation of products produced by the patents of Schmidt.

To compare the properties of the films produced in the patent of Schmidt with the toothpaste product of Alexander et al., examples from each patent were prepared and the properties of each evaluated.

Film preparation details and assumptions

To evaluate the potential of the Schmidt films two formulations were prepared film 1 was drawn from column 2 lines 35 - 38 and the mid-point of the ranges used. Film 2 was drawn from the example outlined on column 3 lines 41 - 48.

A number of assumptions needed to be made regarding the manufacture of the films as the details were insufficient to allow replication. The assumptions made were based upon my experience and skill in the field of film production.

1. That the solutions had to be heated sufficiently to solubilise the gelatine and gelatinise the starch (though this is not obvious from the patent).
2. That the films needed to be dried at a temperature greater than room temperature. My previous experience with film preparation suggested that 90 - 110°C would have no adverse effect of the film properties.
3. Water content of film 2, of 350g (8:49 starch:water), was based on the specification requiring a ratio of starch:water of about 8 parts starch to 30 - 50 parts water. This was too much water and the films were remade with 250g water (ratio of 8:35).

For film 1 corn starch was used and for film 2 the starch used was Elastigel™ supplied by National Starch. Though this is not Amylogum™ it is also a thin-boiling starch, which is suggested as suitable for the same range of applications as Amylogum™ and is described as forming an elastic gel and having good film-forming properties.

Film 1

Gelatine	9.0g
Starch	5.5g
Glycerol	1.5g
Water	40.0g

Film 2

Elastigel™	57.0g
Honey	25.0g
Citric acid	2.0g
Titanium dioxide	2.0g
Aromatising agent (peppermint oil)	1.0g
Silicium dioxide	3.0g
Calcium hydrogen phosphate	10.0g
Sodium lauryl sulphate	1.0g
Water	350.0g

Film 2A

Elastigel™	57.0g
Honey	25.0g
Citric acid	2.0g
Titanium dioxide	2.0g
Aromatising agent (peppermint oil)	1.0g

Silicium dioxide	3.0g
Calcium hydrogen phosphate	10.0g
Sodium lauryl sulphate	1.0g
Water	250.0g

Preparation of individual portioned toothpaste was prepared as per Alexander et al. (2004), as outlined in example 6. The sample was poured into blister packs and the top sealed with a foil laminate. The formulation details are below.

Ingredient	% weight/weight
Water	32.1
Agar	0.8
Glycerine	15.0
Texapon OCN	1.0
Synthecol CAB	2.0
Salt	1.5
Sodium saccharin	0.1
Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate	45.0
Sodium monofluorophosphate	0.7
Peppermint oil	1.0
Menthol	0.4
Citric acid monohydrate	0.4

Results

Of the Schmidt formulations, film 1 and film 2A resulted in strong films. Film 2 did not form a good film due to the high water content, as mentioned earlier. Both films were hygroscopic and very sensitive to humidity, with the film properties changing depending upon room humidity. As the humidity increased the films became more elastic and sticky.

Film 1 poorly adhered to a toothbrush and when placed in the mouth it absorbed moisture, forming a viscous, slimy, cohesive (elastic) mass as it dissolved. The film did not become toothpaste-like and could not be used as a toothpaste. Forming a bead accentuated the swelling and viscous, slimy, cohesive mouthfeel and did not improve the ability to be used as a toothpaste with a toothbrush.

Film 2A was powdery in appearance and peeled best from the backing when warm. Adherence to a dry toothbrush was poor (fell off moving from brush to mouth). Adhesion to a wet toothbrush was acceptable however the film "melted" into toothbrush bristles. In the mouth if taken dry the film formed a viscous, slimy, cohesive (elastic) mass as it dissolved, as per film 1 and if taken on a pre-wetted brush the film dissolved too quick to form a useful toothpaste.

On evaluation of the solid dosages of Alexander et al. (2004), the individual portions could be easily removed from the blister and placed on the toothbrush. On brushing using a dry or wet brush the solid dosage form rapidly dispersed to form a paste that resembled traditional toothpaste.

Discussion

Films of Schmidt and single serve portions of Alexander et al. (2004)

Both Schmidt film formulations had properties that would render them unsuitable for routine use as toothpastes. The major problem was that the formulations formed good quality films. These resulted in elastic, cohesive films that swelled and dissolved rather than deforming and dispersing to form toothpaste. This meant that once the film hydrated it dissolved leaving no material on the toothbrush to clean the teeth. In addition, the films were sensitive to the environmental humidity. As the room humidity increased the films absorbed water. This property would render the Schmidt films unsuitable for permanent storage in a high humidity environment like a bathroom. The reasons for this are two-fold, one, due to the loss of physical functionality and, two, a loss of microbial stability. Further, the nature of the backing system could result in the films being exposed to microbial cross-contamination from multiple users.

In contrast to the films of Schmidt the solid dosage of Alexander et al. (2004) was able to rapidly convert to a toothpaste rather than dissolve. I would consider the toothpaste suitable for routine use. These experiments confirm that though the formulations appear similar the functionality and utility are very different.

Films of Schmidt in the context of Alexander (2002) and Grossmith.

Given that the films of Schmidt are unsuitable for direct use as toothpastes the films are considered in the context of the learnings from Alexander (2002) and then Alexander (2002) and Grossmith.

Films of Schmidt in the context of Alexander (2002)

The integrated dental hygiene system of Alexander discloses methods of forming free-flow toothpaste portions. The free-flowing portions still suffer some drawbacks which Alexander et al. have now elegantly overcome. The wall forming methods though technically feasible would be limiting in a high throughput production environment. An open pack system (or semi-open) would still allow exposure to environmental conditions and microbial contamination from multiple users. Lastly, the wall forming techniques may limit the toothpaste shelf life. In my opinion Alexander et al. made a significant breakthrough in the course of abolishing the need for any wall-forming step.

Combining Alexander (2002) with the films of Schmidt does not help as both suffer from the same disadvantages. Firstly, the film composition would still be exposed to environmental conditions so would be susceptible to water absorption in humid environments like bathrooms, which could lead to loss of film integrity (due to stickiness) and potentially microbial spoilage. Secondly, the compositions would still be able to be handled by multiple users so microbial cross-contamination would still be a problem. Further, the major failing is that the formulations of Schmidt in combination with Alexander (2002) do not help me make the leap to Alexander et al. (2004) because they do not lead me to usable toothpaste.

Films of Schmidt in the context of Alexander (2002) and Grossmith.

As mentioned earlier Grossmith teaches about how to form viscous solutions and jellies using two or more hydrocolloids selected from carrageenan, carboxymethyl cellulose, agar, methyl cellulose and gum tragacanth in combination with heat. The heat is considered essential to lead to an interaction between the two hydrocolloids that results in a change to the hydrocolloid functionality. Grossmith informs us that agar alone forms gels that when broken form fragments that are unable to be rubbed in when used as a hand jelly. The inability to be rubbed in when used as a hand jelly in combination with the films failings would not encourage me to look at using agar to produce an improved dental hygiene product. Looking to the main advance taught by Grossmith, which is the combination of hydrocolloids in the presence of heat, is not helpful either. The compositions produce strong gels with the resulting textures ranging from long gels to tough gels. These textures appear similar in nature to hydrated versions of the films prepared by Schmidt, which were unsuitable. So again the formulation information from the combination of Schmidt and Grossmith would tend to steer me away from the use of agar in Alexander et al. (2004). Combining the formulation information of Schmidt and Grossmith with the information in Alexander (2002) still provides no further formulation information to help overcome the functional deficiencies identified in Schmidt and Grossmith. Further, from the results I can see no predictable variation in the compositions that would enable a leap to the functionality of Alexander et al. (2004) to be made.

Conclusions

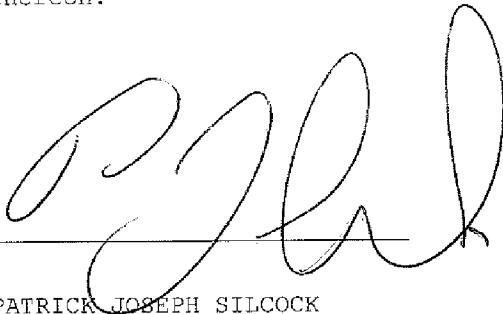
The films of Schmidt provide very different functionality from the solid dosages of Alexander et al. (2004) (application number 10/766,912) such that even with the films rolled into a ball it would not lead me to invent the dosage forms of Alexander et al.

Combining Schmidt with Alexander (2002) does not help make the leap to Alexander et al. (2004) as no composition is disclosed to remedy the functionality deficiencies of Schmidt.

Combining Schmidt with Alexander (2002) and Grossmith still does not help make the leap to Alexander et al. (2004) because the disclosed compositional information actively teaches away from the individual use of agar or carrageenan and the textures of the mixtures sound more similar to the unsuitable textures of the hydrated films disclosed by Schmidt.

Overall in my opinion as an expert in this field, it is impossible that the Alexander et al patent application (10/766,912) could be the outcome of experiments made by a skilled artisan with any combination of knowledge imparted by Schmidt (US 5,354,551), Grossmith (GB 750,126) and the application of Alexander (W002/26078), as was proposed by the Examiner in the Official Action mailed October 2, 2009. Nothing disclosed in those documents, taken separately or together, is a clue leading the skilled artisan to create the single-dose, non-encapsulated dentifrice product with the functionality of Alexander et al.

I further declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under §1001 of Title 18 of the United States code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'PJS', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

PATRICK JOSEPH SILCOCK

Date

Curriculum Vitae

1. Personal Information

Name: Patrick Joseph Silcock

2. Qualifications

(a)	Qualification name:	Institution:	Date of Graduation:
	B.CapSc (4 years)	University of Otago	1992

3. Professional Affiliations/Memberships

- Member of New Zealand Institute of Food Science and Technology
- Member of Institute of Food Technologists
- Member of the American Oil Chemist's Society

4. Languages (List and indicate your proficiency)

5. Employment History

(I) Present Position

2002-present, Senior Research Fellow, Manager of the Product Development Research Centre, Department of Food Science, University of Otago, New Zealand

(b) Employment History

2000-2002, Junior Research Fellow Grade 2, Coordinator of the Product Development Research Centre (promoted to Academic staff)

1996-2000, Junior Research Fellow Grade 1, Coordinator of the Product Development Research Centre

1992-1996, Technical officer, Food Product development Unit, Department of Consumer Sciences, Food Science Section, University of Otago

6. Other Relevant Experience

(b) National Collaboration

2004 - current Mary Sewell, School of Biological Sciences, University of Auckland

2003 - current Plant Extracts Group, Crop and Food Research Institute

Research Activities

(a) Research Expertise

The development of novel gels and gums for confectionery applications;

The development of edible/biodegradable films and coatings;

The development of matrices for the encapsulation and controlled release of actives for the agricultural, food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries;

The control of factors that impact on shelf life of food products to extend shelf life;

The use of enzymes to tailor the functional properties of proteins, including mineral binding for dental applications;

Understanding the role of surface characteristics on bioadhesion and the design of specific surface characteristics using polymers and biopolymers;

The instrumental and sensory characterization of volatile (including flavour) changes in plant volatiles, food headspace analysis and relationship to sensory characteristics);

Factors effecting yield loss in protein products;

The use hydrolytic enzymes in synthetic reactions;

(b) Experience in Applied R & D, contract research, consultancies, patents

For 17 years I have provided a professional consulting service that delivers innovative solutions to small-medium food, biotech and pharmaceutical companies on technical (including product development and ingredient selection to achieve desired functionality) and safety issues. Ensuring that

products meet shelf life requirements without compromising Clients' values or product vision. I have developed and managed innovative research programmes spanning Food and Material Science that have created IP protection opportunities. This has resulted in being named as a co-inventor on 5 patents. I have developed research relationships with diverse industry sectors (dairy, seafood, agricultural, pharmaceutical and chemical) local industry groups and local government groups. I have developed individual research programmes for industry that range in value from USD2,000 in excess of USD1,000,000. From 1992 to 2004 I developed particular expertise in the development of edible films, coatings, gels and gums (including chewing gum). Though my involvement in commercially funded research programmes I have had the opportunity to participate and contribute to the commercialisation process, including patent strategy, manufacturing, market positioning and freedom to operate. I have presented my research to the senior science and technical leadership within Cadbury, including the Global S&T Director. I was a key member of a team that prepared a GRAS (by self determination) application and was requested by the company involved to present my data to an expert panel in Washington DC.

(c) Research Grants

Please list below any research grants you have received where you are the first named principal or joint principal investigator.

2009 – 2012	Fonterra	\$375,000
	<i>Nutritional vitality</i>	
2008 – 2009	Cadbury	\$22,900
	<i>Project: SOW6: Palin</i>	
2008 – 2009	Cadbury	\$35,000
	<i>Project: SOW2: Mario</i>	
2008 – 2009	Baking Industry Research Trust	\$35,000
	<i>Understanding consumer perception of freshness</i>	
2008	Massey University	\$12,500
	<i>Investigation of an off-odour in a milk beverage</i>	
2008	Crop and Food Research	\$17,000
	<i>"Fresh-baked" flavour chemistry and Herb volatiles in real time</i>	
2008	Industry funded research project	22,000
	<i>Formulation and taste masking of pharmaceutical products (stage 1)</i>	
2007 – 2010	Cadbury	\$883,012
	<i>SOW1, 3, 4: Crumb characteristics</i>	
2005	NZTE	\$13,000
	<i>Needs assessment of the New Zealand craft brewers and technical solutions</i>	
2004/2010	FSRT	\$2,100,000
	<i>Multiscale Modelling and Control of Material Structure, Properties and Performance</i>	
	- <i>design of defined surfaces</i>	
	- <i>design of nanoparticle controlled release systems</i>	
	- <i>design of antifouling surfaces</i>	
2004/2008	FRST	\$2,776,000
	<i>Maximising Value From the New Zealand Sea Urchin (Evechinus chloroticus) Resource: Enhancement of Roe Quality Through Diet and Development of Processing Strategies</i>	
2003/2004	Industry funded research project	\$50,000
	<i>Manuka oil-based antimicrobials</i>	
2003/2004	Industry funded research project	\$33,990
	<i>Concept development of novel confectionery (T9)</i>	
2003/2004	Industry funded research project (Business Growth Development Fund)	\$110,000

<i>Development of strategies to minimise loss of water binding capacity</i>		
2002/2003	Industry funded research project	\$160,000
<i>Development of a protein with enhanced ion binding capacity (dental hygiene application)</i>		
2001/2004	Industry funded research project	\$560,000
<i>Development of a novel food ingredient (stage 2)</i>		
<i>- enzyme synthesis of biosurfactants and biopolymers</i>		
2000/2001	Industry funded research project	
<i>Entrapment of insecticides and pheromones</i>		
2000/2001	Industry funded research project	
<i>Development of a novel food ingredient (stage 1)</i>		
<i>- enzyme synthesis of biosurfactants and biopolymers</i>		
2000/2001	Industry funded research project	
<i>Investigation of potential remineralising aid for enamel</i>		
2000/2001	Industry funded research project	
<i>Screening of algae for a specific enzyme (stage 1)</i>		
1999/2000	Industry funded research project	
<i>Recovery of coffee volatiles to improve the quality of spray dried (instant) coffee</i>		
1997/2001	Industry funded research project	
<i>Development of a matrix for the controlled release of trace elements</i>		
1996/2003	Industry funded research project,	
<i>Development of a biodegradable gum</i>		

(2) Please list below any research grant on which you are a named contributing researcher.

2006	University of Otago Research Grant	48,000
<i>Haem iron content of red meat dishes – toddler palatability versus iron bioavailability</i>		
2005	University of Otago Research Grant	
<i>Enzyme synthesis of methyl esters of fatty acids for biofuels</i>		
2003	Enterprise Scholarship	\$8,000
<i>Determination of the shelf life of a culture pre-mix</i>		
2003	Industry funded research project	\$10,000
<i>Determination of the shelf life of a culture pre-mix</i>		
2002/2003.	Industry funded research project	\$36,000
<i>Juice stabilisation and microbiological safety</i>		

(m)	Supervision of Postgraduate Students	
2009	Jun Niimi	Phd
<i>Sensory crossmodal interactions in cheese</i>		
2009	Tengku Rozaina Tengku Mohamad	Phd
<i>Lipid oxidation in fish oil</i>		
2008	Jun Niimi	MSc (co-supervisor)
<i>Use of direct intensity Gas Chromatography Olfactometry to determine impact odourants of selected foods</i>		
2008	Flore Duranton	MSci (exchange student) (supervisor)
<i>Oxidation of fish oil triglycerides</i>		
2007	Camille Huet	MEng (exchange student) (supervisor)
<i>Analysis of volatile organic compounds by Proton Transfer Mass Reaction Transfer Spectrometry (PTR-MS)</i>		

2007– current	Yu Zhao	MSc (co-supervisor)
	<i>Oxidation of fish oil esters</i>	
2006 - 2009	Kylie Phillips	Phd (co-supervisor)
	<i>Enhancement of the desirable sensory qualities of sea urchin roe</i>	
2006 - 2007	Johanna Tan	MSc (co-supervisor)
	<i>Chemical changes that occur in the roe after processing and how these can be manipulated.</i>	
2006	David Anderson	PGDipSci (co-supervisor)
	<i>Inhibition of occurring during storage of a ready to eat chicken satay wrap</i>	
2006	Yu Zhao	PGDipSci
	<i>Calcium delivery using milk protein</i>	
2004	Anne Lantenois	MEng (exchange student)
	<i>Optimisation of the complex coacervation process using the gelatin-acacia gum system</i>	
2004	Hui Kim Yap	PGDipSci (co-supervisor)
	<i>The effect of nut variety and roast conditions on final nut quality</i>	
2003	Lee Fong Siow	MSc (co-supervisor)
	<i>The effect of process variables on encapsulation efficiency</i>	
2003	Benedicte Bourreau	MSc (exchange student) (co-supervisor)
	<i>Encapsulation and release of a ferret anal gland extract</i>	
2002	Audrey Pajot	MSc (exchange student) (co-supervisor)
	<i>Encapsulation and release of a ferret anal gland extract</i>	
1998/1999	Yi En Zhang	MHealthSci (co-supervisor)
	<i>The use of casein to aid re-mineralisation of teeth</i>	

8. Distinctions

2009 Research profiled in He Kitenga, University of Otago 2009 Research Highlights

9. Teaching Activities

(a) Range and level of teaching (Last three years only)

2007 – current FOSC 303 (2 lectures)

2004 – current FOSC 451 (6 lectures)

11. Publications

Listed in date order, preferably with the most recent publication first.

(b) Book Chapters

Dufour, J.P., Malcorps, Ph. and Silcock, P. (2003). Control of ester synthesis during brewery fermentation. In: *Brewing Yeast Fermentation Performance*. Smart K. (Ed), Vol 2, pp 213-233 (chapter 21). Blackwell, UK

(c) Refereed Journal Articles (in date order preferably with the most recent publication first)

Niimi, J., Leus, M., Silcock, P., Hamid, N. and Bremer P. Characterisation of odour active volatile compounds of New Zealand sea urchin (*Evechinus chloroticus*) roe using Gas Chromatography-Olfactometry-Finger Span Cross Modality (GC-O-FSCM) method. *Food Chemistry* doi:10.1016/j.foodchem.2009.12.071 Available on-line 28 December 2009

Birch, E.J., Silcock, P.J. and Yap, H.K. (2010) Compositional analysis and roasting behaviour of gevuina and macadamia nuts. *International Journal of Food Science and Technology* 45: 81-86

Han, J., Silcock, P., Bell M., Birch J. Lipase-catalysed production of biodiesel from New Zealand tallow. *Journal of ASTM (American Society of Testing Materials) International (JAI)* **Accepted**, Aug. 2009,

Han, J., Silcock, P., McQuillan, A. J. and Bremer, (2009) P. Bovine serum albumin adsorption on N-methyl-D-glucamine modified colloidal silica. *Colloids and Surfaces A: Physicochemical and Engineering Aspects* **In Press, Corrected Proof**, Available online 27 August 2009
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.colsurfa.2009.08.023>

Phillips, K., Hamid, N., Delahunty, C., Silcock, P., Barker, M., Bremer, P. (2009) The effect of season and gonad maturity on the physical characteristics and sensory quality of the sea urchin *Evechinus chloroticus* (Journal of Food Science - accepted)

Phillips, K., Hamid, N., Silcock, P., Delahunty, C., Barker, M., Sewell, M., Bremer P. (2009) Sensory

and volatile analysis of sea urchin roe from Northern and Southern regions in New Zealand. LWT
DOI: 10.1016/j.lwt.2009.08.008

Phillips, K., Bremer, P., Silcock, P., Hamid, N., Delahunty, C., Barker, M., Kissick, J., 2009. Effect of gender, diet and storage time on the physical properties and sensory quality of sea urchin (*Evechinus chloroticus*) gonads. *Aquaculture* 288, 205-215.

Han, J., Silcock, P., McQuillan, A. J. and Bremer, P. (2008) Preparation and characterisation of Poly(Styrene-alt-Maleic acid)-b-Polystyrene block copolymer self-assembled nanoparticles. *Colloid and Polymer Science*, 286:1605-1612.

(g) Refereed Conference Proceedings

Dufour, J.P., Wierda, R., Delbecq, P., Leus, M. and Silcock, P. (2003). Influence of ethanol on solid phase microextraction of alcoholic beverage volatile compounds. In: *Flavour Research at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century*. Le Quéré J.L. and Etiévant P.X. (Eds) Lavoisier, France

Dufour, J.P., Marriott, Ph., Reboul, E., Leus, M. and Silcock, P. (2003). Quantitative analysis of complex flavour mixtures using comprehensive multidimensional gas chromatography. In: *Flavour Research at the Dawn of the Twenty-first Century*. Le Quéré J.L. and Etiévant P.X. (Eds) Lavoisier, France

Dufour, J.P., Wierda, R., Leus, M., Stevens, R., Silcock, P. and Derdelinckx, G. (2003). A novel method for the preparation of beer extracts suitable for sensory analysis and chemical characterization. *Proceedings of the 29th EBC Congress, Dublin, Fachverlag Hans Carl, Nürnberg, Germany, CD-Rom, 71: 1-8*

Dufour, J.P., Marriott, Ph., Reboul, E., Leus, M., Bietson, R. and Silcock, P. (2002). Application of comprehensive multidimensional gas chromatography for high resolution analysis of hop essential oil, *Proceedings of the 27th Convention of the Institute and Guild of Brewing (Asia Pacific Section)*, Adelaide, Australia, CD Rom 1-5

(h) Other Significant Conference Involvement

Phillips, K., Bremer, P., Hamid, N., Silcock, P., Delahunty, C., and Barker, M. F., 2009. Effect of diet, season and gender on the sensory quality of sea urchin *Evechinus chloroticus* gonads, *Aquaculture Europe, August 2009. Trondheim, Norway. (NZ Federation of Graduate Woman (Otago) conference Travel Award, \$2500)*

Phillips, K., Delahunty, C., Hamid, N., Bremer, P. J. and Silcock, P. 2009. Seasonal changes in the sensory quality of sea urchin roe. *8th Pangborn Sensory Science Symposium, July 2009, Florence, Italy. (Student Bursary Award from 8th Pangborn Sensory Science Symposium \$1200 and Claude McCarthy Fellowship \$4500).*

Niimi, J., Silcock, P., Hamid, N., Sewell, M. and Bremer, P. 2009. The use of gas chromatography-olfactometry-finger span cross modality matching (GC-O-FSCM) method to characterise odour active volatile compounds in the sea urchin roe, *Evechinus chloroticus*. *New Zealand Institute of Food Science and Technology Conference. Christchurch, 23-25 June, 2009. S4, P 61.*

Phillips, K., Bremer, P., Hamid, N., Silcock, P., Delahunty, C. and Barker, M. 2009. Factors affecting the sensory quality of sea urchin (kina) roe. *New Zealand Institute of Food Science and Technology Conference. Christchurch, 23-25 June, 2009. D 3, P 19.*

Han, J., Silcock, P., McQuillan, A. J. and Bremer, P. (2009) Bovine Serum Albumin Adsorption on N-Methyl-D-Glucamine Ligand Immobilized Colloidal Silica Surface. *ACIS 2009 (The fourth biennial Australian Colloid and Interface Symposium) 1st-5th February. Stamford Grand, Glenelg, Adelaide, Australia*

Han, J., Silcock, P., McQuillan, A. J. and Bremer, P. (2009) Preparation of novel surface films of diglycine-grafted polymeric nanoparticles to control protein adsorption. *AMN-4 Fourth International Conference on Advanced Materials and Nanotechnology. 8-12 February, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*

V. McRae, N. Hamid, P. Silcock and P. Bremer. (2008) Evaluation of fortified and commercial white breads through volatile and descriptive analysis. Functional Foods and Edible Oils – The Future, Heritage Hotel, Auckland, New Zealand, November 2008

K. Phillips, C. Delahunty, N. Hamid, P. Bremer, P. Silcock, and M. Barker, (2008) Sensory characterisation of sea urchin roe according to seasonality and sexual maturity. Third European Conference on Sensory and Consumer Research A Sense of Innovation University of Applied Sciences, Hamburg, Germany, 7-10 September.

Camille Huet, Jun Niimi, Samuel Heenan, Michelle Leus, Patrick Silcock (2008) The effect of proton transfer mass spectrometry instrumental parameters on the headspace concentration of ethyl butyrate Institute of Food Technologists Annual Meeting & Food Expo June 28th July 2nd, New Orleans

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12. Community Service

Developed a mouthwash as a fund raising venture for the Otago Community Hospice
Developed an oral cleansing chewing gum product for a child with a genetic condition that results in extreme halitosis.
Developed and supplied a mouth moisturiser to patients in the School of Dentistry clinic
Help schools with background information for science projects.
Answer requests from the public on aspects of food preservation.
Committee member of NZIFST Otago/Southland branch